Periodical
NOVEMBER, 1932

THE

FIFTEEN CENTS

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE CRISIS, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1932.

State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Irene C. Malvan, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of THE CRISIS and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

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2. That the owners are: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; J. E. Spingarn, Chairman, Board of Directors, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Walter White, Secretary, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1932.

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Business Manager.

Frank M. Turner, Notary Public, Queens Co. Clks. No. 3003. Reg. No. 2843. N. Y. Co. Clks. No. 284. Reg. No. 4T176. Commission expires March 30, 1934.

THE CRISIS

W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Editor* IRENE C. MALVAN, *Business Manager*

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NEXT MONTH

Our December Number will be the 22nd *Christmas Number* of THE CRISIS, with an editorial: "For Unto Us A Child Is Born."

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Of course, we shall talk of the results of the election.

LATER

Negro Education in Georgia.
The West Indian and the American Negro.
Edward N. Bannister, the Artist.
Folk Songs in the Virgin Islands.

Vol. 39, No. 11 *Whole Number 264*

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As the Eagle Soars

Which is more important, to know that Waterloo was fought in 1815 . . . . or to understand what never happened before, that children will shiver this winter because their fathers have grown too much cotton and spun too much cloth; which is more important, to know the events of the War of 1812, or what the results of the next war will be? . . . . In a majority of the private schools we shall proceed through the coming winter of bread lines and soup kitchens, assuming that in some magic way it is more worth while to understand the Battle of Phillipi, than the causes of unemployment.—JOHN A. LESTER in *The Friend.*

"Ain't she funny!"

As the Crow Flies

We learn with apprehension that Japan, having read Spivak's "Georgia Nigger," will refuse to recognize the United States Government until the chain-gang slavery is abolished under the supervision of the League of Nations.

•

Mr. Al Smith is Editor of the renewed *Outlook*. If Lyman Abbot has not already turned over in his grave, we are certain that investigation would at least find his bones seriously disarranged.

•

A sales tax is "absorbed easily," because the poor people who pay the bulk of it can hire neither lawyers, lobbyists nor newspapers to oppose it. In the same way, increased rates for small users of gas and electricity give increased dividends to stock-holders, and "relieve" big manufacturers.

•

It is rumored, although we don't believe it, that Jimmy Walker is returning to take the leading role in "Of Thee I Sing."

•

Will someone please tell us if the League can investigate treaties in Asia, why not in Haiti? And is this the reason the United States keeps outside the League? And if the League is right in Asia, why not in West Africa? And how can we be in the League for Liberia and out of it for Haiti? And what has the Monroe Doctrine to do with the price of colored eggs?

•

There is today in the world but one living maker of miracles, and that is Mahatma Gandhi. He stops eating, and three hundred million Indians, together with the British Empire, hold their breath until they can talk sense. All America sees in Gandhi is a joke, but the real joke is America.

•

We have got in the United States two and one-half million white people and one and one-half million Negroes who acknowledge that they can not read and write, according to the Census. We must have at least fifty millions of all colors who read nothing, even though they can.

•

In 1931, the public utility industry, collected from the people who used electricity, gas, telephone and telegraph, $4,000,000,000. Some of which went to pay costs, but most of which went to pay profits. There is no reason why we shouldn't get twice the electricity at half the sum.

•

We note that the railway unions have asked Mr. Hoover to keep wages up; but among their distinguished officials we were able to find no one representing the Pullman Porters. From which we may assume that their wages do not interest the American Federation of Labor.

•

Harvard finds that American business leaders are becoming a caste, and that laborers do not rise to be business men because they haven't the ability. It seems to us that we have heard this before in different phrase about other unfortunates.

•

That couplet, which was smeared on Grant's tomb in red paint, certainly has an intriguing lilt:

"The good but starve; the order of the day
Is prey on others or become a prey."

•

Here's to Spain! She grinned and bore it so long that the world got in the habit of leaving her out of account. And then suddenly, she turned around; kicked out a king; took the land away from the nobility; permitted local government to raise its head; simplified divorce; and did so many things in so short a time that most people haven't realized it yet.

•

We figure on a rough calculation that since Hoover began to reign, he has offered 347½ points for the recovery of the nation and the general uplift of man. Of these, 9 have clicked faintly; 82 have been forgotten; and 256 are still floating in the air. We can not place the half point.

•

The gist of the average business program for ending the depression seems to be: 1. Forget all about it. 2. Get back to the old things which we used to call "normal." 3. Do again exactly what we did before.

•

In that lovely reconciliation picture, Franklin looks a darn sight more enthusiastic than Al. Al is grinning, but at the camera.

•

Welcome to Einstein, but Dear God! couldn't Flexner find some place beside Princeton for real higher education in the United States? Some place beside a school still dominated by Nigger-hating, slave-driving, money-grubbing psychology?

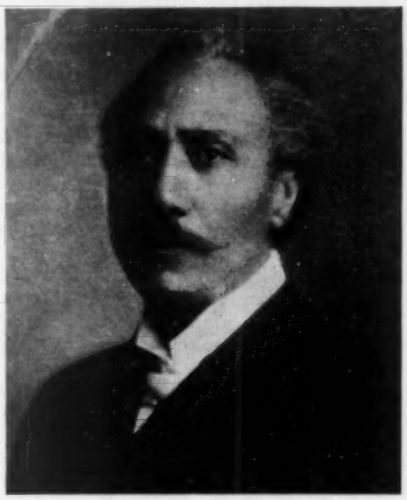
Why Vote for Roosevelt?

By REVERDY C. RANSOM

Bishop, African M. E. Church

IF for no other reason the platitudinous reply of President Hoover to the sobbing eloquence of the self appointed delegation of Colored men which recently called upon him at the White House, should suffice to turn the disgusted allegiance of all intelligent and self respecting Negro voters to Franklin D. Roosevelt. In his preelection campaign four years ago, as well as thruout his occupancy of the White House, President Hoover has never taken a whole hearted stand for the political recognition of the Negro voters who have supported him and his Party. And the great power of his influence has been thrown against the loyal Negroes in the Republican Party in the South, and in favor of the Lily Whites whom he has sought to put in control of the party machinery.

The Capitalistic system which prevails in the country dominates both of the Major parties, but the Democratic Party is closer to the great body of the common people, than is the Republican. The



RT. REV. R. C. RANSOM

day is near at hand when something more politically radical than the most extreme radicalism of progressive Republicans, will sweep the country in a great social and political upheaval. No considerable number of our race is at present prepared to embrace a Socialistic program. The gulf between hide bound Republicanism and its blind allegiance is too wide to be spanned at a sudden political bound, but political independence and freedom from blind and unreasoning Party allegiance may be attained by voting for that winsome personality, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The mass of the Negroes will continue to live in the South, that is our real political battle ground, there our complete political freedom must be attained in and thru the Democratic Party. In politics nothing goes by favor, all things are won out of the strife of battle. An uprising of Negro voters against Mr. Hoover and his party, would free our spirits equally as much as Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation freed our bodies. After nearly Seventy years of outward freedom, we as a people should not remain slaves at heart.

Vote for Roosevelt

By LESTER A. WALTON

Journalist, formerly of the New York World

DULY alarmed over the widespread revolt of Negro voters against President Hoover and the drift toward Governor Roosevelt, Republican chieftains calculated on playing a trump card and winning over the party's most dependable asset by staging a spectacular political drama at the White House. Printed invitations were sent to some 200 men and women of the race to gather in Washington, October 1, at the expense of the Republican National Committee.

As a prelude to the scene enacted at the Nation's Capitol, the invited guests, constituting a "planning board," met in Masonic Temple where speeches were made eulogistic of Mr. Hoover and his administration. One of the principal talks was by Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, who at the beginning of the Hoover administration, with the knowledge and consent of the President, was indicted for bartering public offices. When tried in the courts he was exonerated by Democrats in Mississippi.

After the delegation had been ushered into the presence of Mr. Hoover, race representatives chosen to indulge in flights of oratory made fervent pleas, beseeching the President to speak out and give assurance that the nautical observations of Frederick Douglass were still true and that the Republican party was still the Ship and all else the Sea.

LESTER A. WALTON

Mr. Hoover in reply solemnly promised that "the Republican party would not abandon its traditional duty to the American Negro, given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted to those who followed as a sacred trust."

After the speech-making the President posed with Negroes for a picture for the first time since his entrance into the White House. Then each visitor in turn grasped the hand of the Nation's Chief Executive and bade him an affectionate goodbye.

At this assemblage of race leaders from every section of the country, not a note of protest was uttered either at the White House or the meeting in Masonic Temple against Mr. Hoover's three years of apathy and unfriendliness. And yet, one only has to consult the files of the Negro Press less than six months back to read adverse comment on the President's attitude toward the race. Evidently being Republican

first and Negroes after, these erstwhile critics of the administration have forgiven and forgotten.

As a Democrat who believes it is to the best interests of the race to divide its vote and not regard politics as a sentimental attachment, I have attempted to draw an accurate word picture of what occurred in Washington, October 1, with the express view of pointing out to thinking Negroes just why the race occupies so lowly a status in the realm of politics. Here we have an amazing spectacle of race leaders displaying enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction over generalizations about Abraham Lincoln who has been dead sixty-seven years! No one appeared to have the courage to demand of the President to define his stand on present day issues as vitally affecting the Negro.

According to history, it was Lincoln, not the Republican party who gave the Negro his freedom; and while every member of the group should venerate the name of the martyred Emancipator, the fact is inescapable that Lincoln would have been adverse to liberating the slaves had the Southern states agreed not to secede or to return peaceably after two years of bloody war.

Any student of politics knows that the Republican Party in 1860 went on record as being against the abolition of slavery; that the abolition of slavery was essentially a war measure; that the franchise was primarily granted the Negro to keep the Republican Party in power, and that as soon as the Western states assured the Republican Party of allegiance at the polls, the Federal troops were withdrawn from the South and the Negro was thrown upon his own resources and left to get along as best he knew how.

Contrary to the observations of G.O.P. speakers, the treatment of the Negro is not a party measure. It is sectional. Tennessee, which is more often Republican than Democratic, has every Jim-crow institution that can be found anywhere in the South. In what Southern state carried by Mr. Hoover in 1928 have interracial relations been improved because of Republican success? Who enjoys the larger measure of representation the Negroes of Democratic New York or the Negroes of Republican Philadelphia?

History further records that under Grover Cleveland, who like Franklin D. Roosevelt came from New York, Negroes were accorded higher recognition by the Federal Government than during any other administration. So important were some of President Cleveland's appointments of Negroes that the Republican Senate refused to confirm them.

It is a coincidence that under Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt the Negro in the State of New York has been accorded the highest recognition to date within the gift of the State Government. For by his hand he made possible the election of two Negro Judges of the municipal court at a salary of $12,000 a year each.

If Mr. Hoover's record as President had been acceptable to Negroes, it would not have been necessary for "loyal Republicans" to respectfully ask that he speak out. But when he did speak out he failed to explain why he sanctioned the Jim-crowing of colored Gold Star mothers; why he has sponsored the Lily-White movement to eliminate the Negro from party councils in the South; why he insisted on the appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court, a jurist who had previously expressed himself in favor of the nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment; why he permitted a continuance of discrimination against Negro applicants for Civil Service; why he favored the reduction of the 10th and the 24th Infantry from the status of combat units to that of hostlers and menials, and why he has steadily refused to appoint Negroes to positions requiring Senatorial confirmation and on Federal commissions.

A Tired College President

By J. B. WATSON

President Arkansas State College for Negroes

I AM tired tonight. All day I have been working on curriculums and catalogues. The rating boards all over the country tell me that our curriculum does not have enough calories of this and too many calories of that and no vitamin D. I have tried to argue with them to no avail. I insisted that if I can get a few good teachers who can introduce the pupil's little mind to a few elemental things, to arouse in him a little curiosity, he will, himself, select the right ingredients for a proper intellectual diet. But they say no. So I must make a new catalogue embodying many nice new changes, for if I do not, they will not recognize our college and freshmen will not come to us.

Why do we change our plans so much and often? One of the oldest colleges in America, several times has changed its curriculum in the past fifty years. I have just compared its issue of 1931 with that of 1899. What changes I should say! I suppose these changes have been made with the aim of turning out better statesmen than Hay, better lawyers than Hughes, better preachers than Shelton and Barber, better doctors than Keen, better business men than Rockefeller, better teachers than Manning, Angel, Wheeler, Andrews, Faunce, Tute Davis, et cetera. I hope so, but I doubt it. Once upon a time the colleges headed by the graduates of this one college belted the continent from Rhode Island to California.

"Of making many books there is no end. . . ."

I am tired tonight. All day I have been wrestling with problems of administration. All my time is taken with problems, policies, personalities. Meanwhile the Negro youth waits at the crossroads for someone to tell him which way to go. I have no time to tell him. I have no time to teach him anything. I take a little time off now and then to tell him he is not as good as I was when I was young and that he is on his way to perdition. But he knows I am not telling the truth.

I wish I had a little more time to spend with the youth, to know him and to let him know me. When he is leaping, and laughing loudest and is restless I wish I had the time to know what terrible thing troubles him so. But I have not the time. I am so busy with policies, program, program, program!

I am tired tonight. All day I have shipwrecked my brain trying to reconcile the various theories about what is the best thing for the masses of my race. There are so many fine theories—all very good, of course. I once mustered up enough courage to tell them one little thing that I thought would be nice for them to do—to go away down in the country and to stay there for a hundred years or more—to make a little home down there and to make employment for themselves and their children forever.

But the great Negro leaders squelched me. They said I was denying the Negro his fundamental right, as an American citizen, of the utmost freedom of move-

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Bronze and Plaster

By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

HE was sitting on the beach, a giant of a man, bronzed on legs and arms. Day after day, for a succession of weeks, he had sat there, patiently tanning as much of his skin in the hot rays of the sun as the laws of Maine would allow. He was plainly succeeding in his quest; his body was getting blacker every hour.

A friend chanced to see this man one afternoon, and was impressed. "Tell me," he said, "is that man a Negro? Can the races bathe on this beach indiscriminately, together?"

"I don't know," I replied, "there are not enough Negroes here to test it out. But that man's not a Negro! He's just a white man trying to look as much like a Negro as he can."

Further on was a young woman, fully as much exposed to sun and air as was the man. Arms, legs, shoulders, back, all except loins and breasts, were naked, and all beautifully darkened by the solar splendor. She also was ambitious —she wanted to be the blackest woman on the beach!

My friend now was warned. "I wonder what that glorious creature would think," he queried, "if I should mistake her for a Negro."

"I don't know," was my answer again. "But if you told her that you never had seen so wonderful a tan, she would be in ecstacies of delight."

It's a curious world. The beaches and mountains of America this summer crowded with men and women the majority of whom undoubtedly desire no fellowship with Negroes, yet all of them crazy over sun-bathing and its quick darkening of the skin! The physical explanation of this phenomenon is understandable enough. I have seen Negroes in the ocean and on the sand, and I am therefore aware of the fact that in complexion a black man is to a white man as a bronze statue is to a plaster image. As our whites, in these faddist days, get darker and darker from exposure to the sun, the natural pallor of their skins becomes more and more conspicuous. O, yes—there is a physical explanation! But the sociological aspect of the matter is something else again. We can distinguish between the races only by the pigment of the cuticle. If, now, this becomes confused, and, thanks to the sun, all whites take on the rich, dark hues of blacks, what are we going to do?

Suppose, in other words, we all suddenly became nudists! After a season or two, no doubt, we would all become as Negroes in appearance. But in that case, how could the whites preserve their precious racial integrity, and how could our organization be saved? It's a serious question, brethren. There ought to be a law!

Is the Negro Inferior?

By ERNEST A. HOOTON

Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University

IT seems to be very difficult for writers on the subject of race to restrain themselves from indulging in speculations as to the mental powers and capacities for civilization of the several existing races of man. We observe that a group of people differing from ourselves in physical characteristics has also different manners and customs and a distinct material culture. We may judge this culture to be inferior to our own. We are then likely to infer that the people who have produced it belong to a race inferior to ours. In so doing we reason fallaciously. In the first place we probably confuse nationality with race, since most cultures are the product of racially mixed populations. In the second place, we are assuming that our own measure of cultural progress is an absolute standard by which all peoples may be judged. Then too we are leaving out of account the vast influence which environment exerts upon culture, often an over-weening influence. Finally, we are making the mistake of assuming that the complexity of a culture is an accurate measure of the individual intelligence of its producers.

In 1931, the Macmillan Company published a volume called "Up from the Ape", by Professor Hooton, which was at once a scientific treatise and a popular account of the latest conclusions reached by students of human beings. We can best review this volume for our readers by publishing a section of Part Five on "Cultural Achievements and Mental Capacities of Races".

ONE frequently hears this sort of an opinion expressed by educated persons: "The Negro has never built up a great civilization in Africa; he is responsible for no great inventions or discoveries; left to himself he stagnates in savagery in the African or Melanesian jungles; under the direction of the White man he may be fitted to perform the menial functions in a civilized society; he has subordinate place in the assemblage of races. He is definitely inferior to the white." This kind of argument although fallacious, is difficult to meet. One can attack it, however, in the following way. Archaeology has brought to light on the banks of the Niger in West Africa, in the upper part of the Nile Valley and in Rhodesia, extensive monumental remains of great and extinct "civilizations" which seem to have been Negro or Negroid. In historical times Negroes have built up both in East Africa and in West Africa powerful and well organized kingdoms which merit the name of "civilizations", in respect to several of their institutions and cultural aspects. The Negroes have been for an indeterminate period of time very skilled iron-workers, and may have developed for themselves the knowledge of smelting iron ores. In the sixteenth century they had developed in the kingdom of Benin in West Africa and in the adjacent Yoruba territory a most remarkable perfection in the technique of bronze casting, and there and elsewhere carving in wood and ivory had been carried to a high degree of excellence. They had also invented a considerable variety of musical instruments and they cannot be denied the possession of special gifts in singing, dancing, and in oratory. Again, if one is to credit all

Whites with every cultural achievement made by any White race or any race of mixed origin styled "White", the same latitude must be extended to the Negro. Under such an interpretation, a large share of responsibility for the great civilization of India must be assigned to Negroes, since there is unquestionably a very strong Negroid strain in the Indian population, and who can prove that Indian culture is due wholly or predominantly to the White strains in that great mixed group of peoples?

Every civilization grows up, to a great extent, from the borrowings and accretions from other cultures. The more isolated the habitat of a race or people the more disadvantageous is their situation from this point of view. Central Africa is not only a most remote and inaccessible region, but is also peculiarly unfavorable in climate, flora, and fauna, to the development of human culture. Mere survival in tropical Africa is a great human achievement. The African Negro has had almost everything against him in his habitat. Cut off from European and Asiatic contact by the great deserts of North Africa, driven to exist on the margins or in the depths of unhealthy tropical forests, attacked by the most formidable of wild beasts and the most deadly of diseases, preyed upon by human beings raiding from more favored regions of the earth, the Negro has never had a fair chance. In North America sixty-five years of emancipation under conditions of economic, political, and social oppression, furnish no fair basis for estimating the capacity of the Negro for civilization nor his individual intelligence. What possibilities of cultural achievement would an educated Roman, living in Britain in the fourth century A.D., have attributed to the native inhabitants of that island? How much of "racial" or ethnic ability would Pericles have granted to contemporary Romans? How much intelligence and capacity for culture building would Minos have assigned to the Athenians? What do you suppose Cheops thought of the Cretans? How did Europeans estimate the Japanese fifty years ago?

There is probably some relationship between race and culture, but certainly we cannot deduce the ability of the former from the extensiveness of the latter.

On the basis of general impressions and personal observations, it is customary to assign to various races certain moral and intellectual attributes and emotional qualities. One may say for example "Mediterraneans are volatile, passionate, emotionally unstable, imaginative, gifted in the graphic and plastic arts, lacking in pertinacity." Or "Nordics are slow to anger but persistent in their wrath, phlegmatic, belligerent, independent, courageous, endowed with the capacity of leadership, slow-witted, logical, et cetera."

Such generalizations may be true, but they have no scientific validity because they are not based upon measured, recorded, and tabulated traits. If some one were to select a group of several thousand Nordics by the use of physical racial criteria, and then apply to them tests which would accurately determine the status of each individual with respect to each and every one of these attributes of mind and of character, he could perhaps speak with authority upon the mental and emotional qualities of the race (after his data had been analyzed and tabulated). I do not assert that the results of such an investigation would necessarily differ from the unsupported generalizations made by individuals on the basis of the histories of nations and their own personal experiences. On the other hand, it is unsafe to assume that a scientific study of the mental characteristics of races would confirm the pronouncements of such rash dogmatists as Madison Grant and Hans Guenther. Personally, I think there is everything in favor of the hypothesis that the physical characteristics which determine race are associated, in the main, with specific intangible and nonmeasurable, but nevertheless real and important, temperamental and mental variations.

But certainly it is no part of a scientist's business to disseminate discriminatory opinions and judgments upon the abilities and capacities of various races, when no one, be he anthropologist, psychologist, sociologist, historian, or any other sort of scholar, has at any time attempted a serious experimental investigation of the facts.

The nearest approach to a scientific investigation of mental qualities or emotions and of the various other higher attributes is to be found in the psychological tests which for many years have been utilized by educational psychologists and psychiatrists. Everyone is more or less familiar with these "intelligence" tests and a vast literature has grown up round them. If we accept their results at face value they seem to show marked differences in the various qualities they purport to measure, as between various nationalities and possibly between Negroes and Whites. There are, however, certain factors which absolutely preclude the employment of these results as the basis from which to draw conclusions concerning racial differences, except with very great reserve.

Race is, according to definition, principally a matter of inheritance, but intelligence tests are to a great extent environment tests. In the verbal tests language is of great importance and an imperfect knowledge of the language in which the test is given hopelessly handicaps the subject. There is no doubt, however, that this difficulty can be overcome to some extent by the use of non-linguistic tests. But beyond this is the fact that the content of these tests is ineradicably permeated with the environmental flavor of European civilization. This seems to render such tests useless for purposes of comparison of groups living under different cultural conditions. On several occasions I have sought from experts in psychological tests their opinion as to the possibility of using someone of them as a measure of the comparative abilities of European races and of other races living under more primitive conditions. None of these experts were willing to recommend a test for such a purpose. This seems to me the most serious obstacle to using intelligence tests for racial purposes, but there are others. These tests seem much more valuable when applied to children than in the case of adults. While it may be presumed that the "intelligence" and in general the mental capacity of the immature may accurately foreshadow that of the adult, the inferior results obtained with intelligence tests upon adults seem to show that no perfect correlation exists. Then, since culture is a product of adults rather than of children and infants, and since race is expressed fully only in adults, it would appear that these tests are least effective where, from our present point of view, they are most essential. Finally, it seems to me that an element of uncertainty must adhere to any tests which depends upon the complete cooperation and the maximum effort of the testee, and his perfect understanding of the result desired by the tester. These objections, obvious and trite as they are, cannot be ignored.

Nevertheless, I have no sympathy with those who refuse to accord to these intelligence tests even the slightest measure of validity or significance. These devices on the part of psychologists are doubtless crude, but they do represent some advance toward an objective method of scientific measurement, capable of mathematical elaboration, and as such they merit consideration

The general results of such tests have been to indicate that racial differences do exist, but they may not be as great as differences between nationalities. . . .

Although most comparisons of the results of intelligence tests as between Whites and Negroes seem to indicate a lower mental status on the part of the latter, the objections to the tests previously stated must be kept in mind. If there are racial differences in mentality between Negroes and Whites it may be that Whites cannot devise intelligent tests which are fairly applicable to Negroes. Nevertheless, it would seem

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If I Had a Million Dollars

A Review of the Phelps Stokes Fund

IF someone should give you a million dollars to spend in the settlement of the Negro problem over a period of twenty years, how would you spend it?

One piquant answer to this question is furnished by the Twenty Year Report of the Phelps Stokes Fund, showing its activities from 1911 to 1931. During that time, the Fund has disbursed $1,244,447.55. If we subtract from this the expenses of administration and certain sums spent exclusively for white folk and American Indians, we have a net sum of $929,010 spent for Negroes.

The exact figures, omitting the cents, and with some re-classification of items from the published report, are as follows:

Total Funds Expended			$1,244,447
Subtract from these:			
Administration Expense	$107,628		
Housing for Whites	195,059		
For Indians	12,750		315,437
			$929,010
Net Expenditure for Negroes:			
1. Educational Services and Research	200,543		
Surveys, United States	49,984		
Surveys, Africa	121,977		
		$372,504	
2. Negro Schools			
United States			
Gifts	190,585		
Scholarships	6,015		
Educational Organizations	25,168		
Africa			
Scholarships	18,426		
Colored Schools and Teachers	6,489		
		246,683	
3. Race Relations			
United States,—General	97,803		
White Schools and Scholarships	41,000		
Africa,—General	47,122		
White Schools and Scholarships	27,905		
		213,830	
4. Colored Y. M. C. A. Dormitories, New York City		75,000	
5. Liberia		20,993	
Total			925,246

Nearly 40% of the money has been spent for ascertaining the facts concerning the Negro, and especially his educational status. This has involved the setting up of an educational office with experts at an expense of $200,000, through which surveys were made costing nearly $50,000 in the United States, and over $120,000 in Africa.

Of the value of the facts brought together in these surveys there can be no doubt. On the other hand THE CRISIS has had frequent occasion to disagree with conclusions drawn from these facts.

The expenditure for Negro schools has taken nearly $250,000.—a modest sum, when one considers the needs of Negro education. Of this amount, half has gone to Hampton and Tuskegee, the Penn School, and schools of that type. Recognized colleges, like Howard, Fisk and Tuskegee have received only $42,000. The rest has gone in small amounts to small schools. The education of Negroes of Africa has been directly helped only by $18,000 worth of scholarships and about $7,000 in grants. The rest of the money has gone mainly to white people working more or less directly for the education of Africans or of white public opinion.

Race relations has loomed large in the Phelps Stokes program, involving $41,000 worth of scholarships and endowment for white folks in America to induce them to study the Negro problem and $97,000 for general work in race relations. In Africa, most of this money has gone to white experts, who have been persuaded to visit America and make comparisons between the Negro here and in Africa. For this they have been paid $23,450 in honoraria alone. Beside this, $21,000 has gone to Liberia, chiefly for education, and $75,000 for Y. M. C. A. dormitory facilities in New York City. Several valuable conferences have been promoted and helped—$10,000 for the Le Zoute Conference of 1926; $3,000 for the Jerusalem Conference and $14,000 for conferences on native education.

WITHOUT doubt we have here the record of effort and the expenditure of a public trust for great human objects which has accomplished much for the Negro race, and which deserves our thanks and appreciation. At the same time, it would be unfair if we did not express your candid criticism. First of all, we think that the relative proportion of expenditures might have been improved. We believe that at least half the fund should have gone for Negro education and for gifts and scholarships, rather than so largely for educational surveys. Especially are scholarships and fellowships needed for Negro students in the United States and Africa, and we wish instead of $25,000, $100,000 had been spent in this line.

The expenditure of $200,000 for race relations seems to us also excessive, especially as it has been spent very largely for the education of white people and only partially for developing black folk. We are sure that such education is needed, but the training of white folk in racial attitudes is most effective if it arises from a real desire for knowledge rather than the artificial encouragement of a gift. If Southern white colleges do not see the necessity of studying the American Negro, is it really effective to endow such study? Can white South Africans learn as much about the American race problem on a well-remunerated trip here, rather than on visits which South Africa itself sees the necessity of financing? And finally, in all work for race relations, should not opportunity be made for the development and discovery of the best among Negroes, rather than for encouraging whites to think that Negro advancement is entirely dependent upon them.

We admit that in all these matters there is room for argument and that specific cases always alter general principles; and that after all the proof of this past effort lies largely in future results.

We particularly dissent from the thesis which the Phelps Stokes Fund and others have repeatedly put forth: Namely, that education based on the Hampton-Tuskegee idea has been the real cause of the success of Negro education in the United States. We firmly believe that the contrary is true and that with all that Hampton and Tuskegee have done, and they have done much, nevertheless their peculiar program of industrial education has not been successful and has been given up, while the essential soundness of the Atlanta, Fisk and Howard program of general and higher education and teacher training has with all its omissions proved the salvation of the Negro race.

Notwithstanding this criticism, we thank the Phelps Stokes Fund for its work, and we venture to believe that the greatest accomplishment of the trustees of the Fund has been the education which they and their friends have received by which they have gradually advanced from a point of view which looked for the salvation of the Negro race chiefly in intelligent white philanthropic leadership, to a height where they recognized that Negro leadership is indispensable for the uplift of the Negro race and that race relations are only of real value as they bring together equals to strive for mutual advancement.

W. E. B. D.

Art at Howard University: An Appreciation

By RUBY MOYSE KENDRICK

ART at Howard University has passed the stage of experimentation and, according to critics, is destined to make the university one of the distinguished centres of the country. Critics have been generous in their praise of the exhibitions and the maintenance of high standards in teaching at Howard. Helen Buchalter, art critic of the Washington *Daily News*, has said, in speaking of college art in the issue of the *News* for June 27, 1932, that "the universities have been especially backward in their realization of the possibility of bringing to their students exhibits of great masters or interesting recent works. There has been one exception—Howard University."

The doors of the renovated chapel basement at the university were opened to the public on April 7, 1930, for the formal opening of an art gallery. Art critics, art teachers, and the art-loving public of Washington acclaimed the birth of this excellent project in art appreciation. The principal motives in the plans of the sponsor of the project were to encourage talent among Negro students and to give an impetus to the appreciation of art. Now, after more than two years, the critics, the teachers, and the public have placed the imprint of their approval upon the project; this is shown by the unusual attendance at each of the exhibits and by both written and spoken sanction of the work of the gallery.

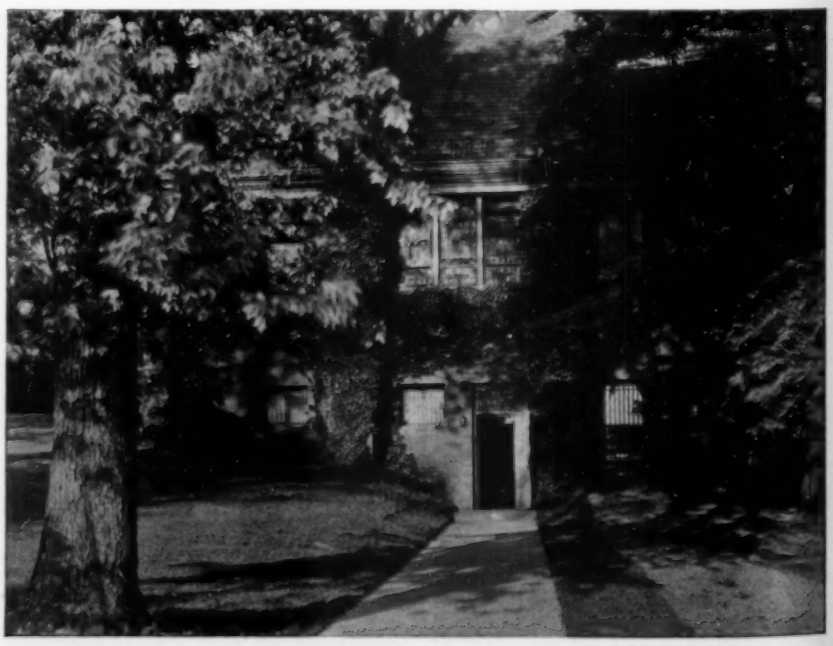
A measure of the success of the gallery is indicated by the increasing number of visitors. The gallery attendance was 17,576 during the first year of its existence; to date, the attendance for the second year has been 19,520. The number of enrolled visitors for May 1930 was 1284; for May 1931 it was 3174, while for one week in 1932—that of May 18th—there was a record list of 1143. The public announcement of a showing of Spanish paintings by Valentin Zubiaurre, at which time both the Spanish and the Mexican ambassadors were visitors, more than 400 persons were present during one evening.

The birth of the idea and the unusual development of art at Howard are justly credited to the director—James Vernon Herring, a man of unflagging effort and indomitable personality. Mr. Herring, a member of the College Art Association, was born at Clio, South Carolina. He received his training in the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University and came to Howard University in 1920 as a teacher in the department of architecture. In 1922, he organized the department of art, and in 1930, he founded the Art Gallery. The public response to the idea of an art center at Howard University is a reflection of his own sincere devotion to the idea, his complete elimination of self, and his fearlessness in his demands for the recognition of art. The director wears the mark of strained effort; the processes of achievement have left their imprint — fighting lines and victory scars. Cut-and-dried, humdrum pedanticism is forgotten when he teaches art, and from his own ideals and experiences the spark of enthusiasm is passed on to his students; the waves of idealism spread when he envisages the possibility of the diffusion of culture generally and of art especially, from the center at Howard University.

The exhibits have been diversified in character. The first season's showings included water-colors and lithographs, oil paintings, sculpture and prints. The Japanese prints of the latter group were loaned by Mrs. Avery Coonley, the donor of the first thousand dollars used for the renovation for the gallery. The second year's exhibits included paintings by the "Little Dutch Masters," painters of the 17th century, with originals by such artists as Cuyp, Ruisdael, Van de Velde and Wouverman listed; seascapes; Spanish paintings; sculpture of our times; Italian primitive prints from the Library of Congress, and three viewings of the work of Negro artists.

The exhibitions were sponsored by the American Federation of Arts, the College Art Association, the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, the Landscape Club of Washington, the Harmon Foundation, and the public schools of Washington. The department of art at Howard University also sponsored the showing of work of the teachers and students of the department. Two exhibitions that received unusual response from the public were a group of Spanish paintings by Valentin de Zubiaurre, circulated by the International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, and a national exhibition of oil paintings by Negro artists, assembled by Professor James V. Herring, and sponsored by the cultural committee, District of Columbia Branch, N. A. A. C. P. during the 21st annual convention of the National Association at Washington.

In addition to the exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and craft work, the Art Gallery has sponsored the appearance of many well known lecturers. Among the speakers listed since the opening of the gallery have been: Miss Freda Berkle, travelling lecturer with the German Graphic Arts Exhibit; C. Law Watkins, curator of the Duncan



Entrance to the Art Museum at Howard

Phillips Gallery, Washington; Dr. Shio Sakanishi of the Oriental Division of the Library of Congress; and Gordon Dunthorne of the Gordon Dunthorne Gallery, Washington.

The excellent exhibits, the lectures, and the stimulation of interest in art since the opening of the gallery have given such impetus to the registration in art classes at Howard that a new teacher was appointed during the current year to absorb the surplus enrollment. The need for books in art and for teaching materials reached such proportions that the Carnegie Corporation, upon the recommendation of the College Art Association, has made a grant to the department for art teaching equipment.

Another outstanding development at the gallery during the current year has been the formulation of a project in art appreciation. The project is being sponsored by a group known as the *Friends Of Art,* organized on March 17, 1932, from the personnel of the 1932 classes in art, former students in art at Howard University, teachers of art and lovers of art in Washington.

James V. Herring

The principal aims of the organization are to sponsor exhibitions, to make accessions and purchases, to plan a program of art education through exhibits and lectures, to sponsor an inter-loan system with public schools and colleges, to assure the showing of Negro art in public exhibits, to organize free Saturday morning classes in art, and to foster a move to raise the standard of teaching art in secondary schools. This group will not confine its work to local art problems, but is already arranging for annual meetings at some selected place, the biennial meetings to be held at Washington. The *Friends Of Art* has an active membership of 435.

The complete correlation of the activities of the *Friends Of Art* and the work of the gallery with the university, the public schools, and the public assure a realization of the plans of the director and his co-workers.

The Poet's Corner

The Wheel Turns

By LAURA E. FORREST

I HATE you now!—
For centuries
I searched for you
Among the dim realms
Of the past;
And now at last
We meet awhile—
And smile meets smile.

The silken murmurs
Of your voice
Enfold me now,
And I rejoice,
And yet despair—
(For centuries
I searched for you)—
The hurt is done
Beyond repair.

You said, you know,
Upon the Nile—
But that was all
So long ago
You have forgot—

That is the trouble—
I have not!

That fragile thing
We nurtured there,
Has died at last
In dull despair.

Your silken voice
Is edged with steel—
Jewelled daggers glitter in it!
Peal after peal
Of thunder roars!
Lightnings flash!
Oh, I have died
A thousand deaths—
But none like this.

Awaiting a kiss,
I hear;
"Madam, permit me,—
Allow me, please,—"
(And said with suavity
And ease)—
"Your heart? Your gloves?
Your wrap?
They are all here—
I give them back—

For I am black—
And your white face—
Permit me, Madam,
My Pride of Race!"

Black Heaven

By MAX REYNOLDS

HE was black and therefore kicked,
Given raw deals and suffered worse
Than a stray dog.
(They do shoot stray dogs!)
When the black man died, his white employer
Sent lovely flowers and a check
For five dollars to his widow.
(The black man went to hell
But it was ever so much better. . . .)

Gourds

By EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

GUN metal and emerald! I picture you now,
Henri Christophe,
In your uniform of green.
Never do I see gourds—gleaming gold and green,
Fawn and green in the sun,
Or blanched tan gourds as dippers,
Or as martins' nests at southern cabins
On China berry trees
But I think of you and Haiti,
Of your marshaling men
To capitalize gourds
For your ruined land's currency.
Calabashes, gourds,
Calabashes, gourds
Thudding together dully
As they are heaped into pyramids!
When you as all but self-made monarch
Fell heir to a crumbled land—and gourds!
Had not destiny reached into ruins
And plucked *you* out
Even as you had stooped for the gourds?

Fragment

By JESSIE CARTER

SHE was the alchemy of two races.
Her skin was a white sack
Bursting with black blood.
Her dusky hair purchased her a second glance,
And her blue-veined, slender hands
Betrayed a familiarity with work
Wed with an artistic acumen.

She laughed in the autumn midnight
When the red leaves were covering a tired earth
And his eyes partook of her strange beauty.
They danced to a music vitalized
By the chants of a bonded, darker people.
They ecstatically absorbed the atmosphere
Of the brilliantly illumined ballroom
Builded upon the technicalities
Of a free and paler race.

His eager lips sought the fullness
Of her protruding ruby mouth
And as impulsively those slender hands
Charged forth to bereave his throat
Of palpitation.
Then her hands helplessly withdrew themselves
Like children playing at renegade
For an hour.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Hoover

Bareheaded, standing upon a curving flight of steps leading down from the south portico of the White House, with his visitors forming a half-circle around him, President Hoover last fortnight gazed sternly at Roscoe Simmons, principal spokesman, clasped his hands behind him, said:

"I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust. The right of Liberty, Justice and Equal Opportunity is yours."

Principal spokesman Roscoe Simmons said:

"We have been told, Mr. President, that our party has deserted the old faith. We are tongue cursed by a thoughtless few because we hold that although Abraham Lincoln is dead, he still lives.

"Speak, Mr. President, speak and say that there is no higher faith than eternal liberty. Dispatch us to our people, Mr. President, with words and solemn phrases that will stir them."

And then said Mr. President:

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights . . . I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

G. O. P.

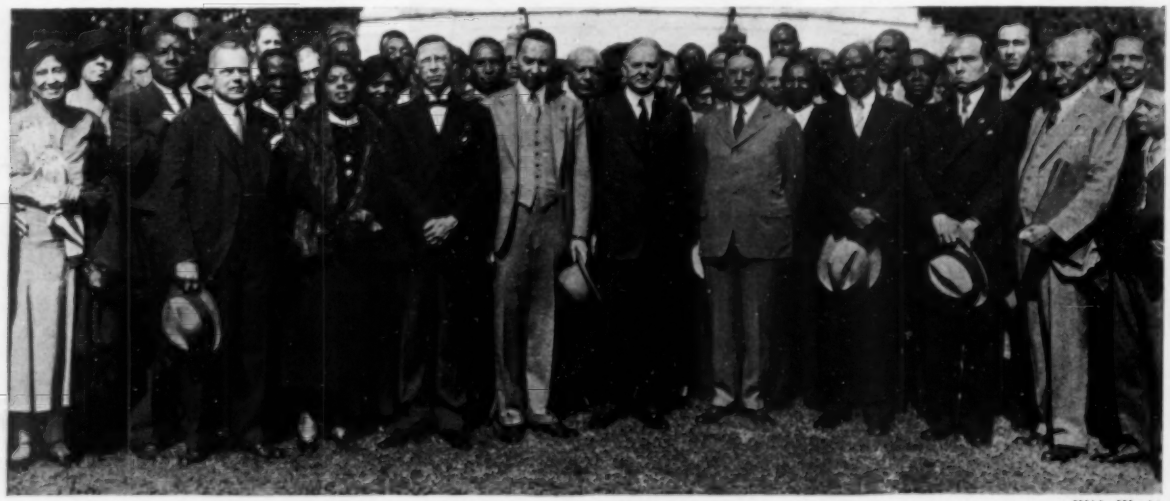
Securely ensconced in their tower rooms in New York's mammoth Waldorf-Astoria, with the National Republican Party footing the bill, are Francis E. Rivers, chairman of the colored division of the party in the East, and Charles E. Mitchell, minister to Liberia and head of the Speakers' Bureau.

Both officials have already begun their uphill fight to swing votes for the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

Dem.

Safe in New York's Biltmore Hotel are the four executive members of the National Colored Citizens Roosevelt for President Committee. Include: Joseph L. Johnson, minister to Liberia under Presidents Wilson and Harding, Robert L. Vann, editor of the *Pittsburgh Courier,* Julian D. Rainey, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, Dr. W. J. Tompkins, Kansas City, Mo.

The executive committee is in charge of the work of the Colored Division of the Democratic national committee, of which Dr. Johnson is director and Miss Thelma Lucas, of Columbus, Ohio, secretary.



Wide World

HOOVER AND COLORED FRIENDS
. . . . . *for the first time*

Harten for Congress

As a result of the action of the Afro-Protective League, Negroes throughout New York State may have the opportunity to vote for a member of their race for Congress. Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church in Brooklyn, active for many years both in the church and politics, accepted the nomination as an independent candidate, announced that the purpose of his candidacy is to indicate to the big, white, political bosses in Brooklyn that they could not carry the Negro vote around in their pockets.

Is now considering withdrawal should major parties give consideration to League's demands.

Political Notes

¶In New York City, Lester A. Walton, for the third successive Presidential campaign, has been named director of publicity for the Colored Division of the Democratic Committee.

¶In Detroit, Mich., Charles H. Mahoney, Charles A. Roxborough and Dr. Ossian O. Sweet were the successful candidates for nomination in the Republican primaries held there last fortnight.

¶The Communist party slates William L. Patterson, former Harlem attorney, as nominee for the office of mayor of New York City.

Ex-Senator

Defeated, last fortnight, in the state primaries for the Democratic senatorial nomination, Cole Blease, veteran senator from South Carolina, passed from the scene of national politics. For many years, Blease, together with Vardaman of Miss., Tillman of S. Carolina, Tom Watson of Georgia, and Tom Heflin of Alabama, made up the unholy quintet that heaped calumny and abuse on the heads of Negroes below the Mason-Dixon line.

Blease's exit from national politics might well mark the beginning of a better understanding between the races.

Acme

BLEASE OF SOUTH CAR'LINA
An "ex" marks his spot

FOREIGN NEWS

ASIA

*Satyagraha**

Fortnight ago, Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast. Sipping an ounce or two of hot water and lemon juice, he lay back on his cot almost completely exhausted.

Wide World

KARAMCHAND GANDHI
Brought an empire to heel

Purpose of his hunger strike: *"to eat no food until His Majesty's Government reaches an agreement with Hindoos of all castes, terminating the decree of Raj that the higher caste should constitute an electorate separate from the Untouchables . . ."*

Effect of his hunger strike: An agreement that *will not* strengthen the caste barriers in India, and that should prevent (if anything could) outbreaks against the government by hundreds of millions of Untouchables.

*Satyagraha: Soul Force.

EUROPE

Mussolini

During a recent informal talk with U. S. Immigration Commissioner Edward Corsi and Supreme Court Justice Salvator Cotille, Premier Mussolini of Italy evinced some interest about the Negro in America, asked his guests many questions relative to the "Negro problem".

Olympics

Not so long as Hitlerites influence Germany will Olympics be held there. Published last fortnight in the *Volkische-Beobachter,* official Hitler organ, was a prominent article calling attention to the fact that American Negroes take part in the Olympics, that therefore Olympic games in Germany was an impossibility.

Slovenian Review

Most recent evidence in the widening influence of Negro literature is in the Slovenian Literary Review for August, 1932, which publishes a series of translations of Negro lyrics. Included are:

James Weldon Johnson's "Creation."

Poems by Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Sterling Brown, Claude McKay.

Translator Klopcic intends issuing a volume of Negro poetry for his Slovenian countrymen who evince an intense interest in Negro poetry and poets.

Washington

At the Victory University College, New Zealand, Miss C. S. Forde won the Plunkett medal for oratory. Her speech began:

"It has been said that the Devil, with a sad and sober sense on his grey face, tells the rulers of the world that the misery that disfigures the life of great societies is beyond the reach of human remedy. A voice is raised from time to time to answer—a challenge in the name of the mercy of God or the justice of Nature, or the dignity of Man. Booker Taliaferro Washington, the renowned Negro liberator and distinguished American citizen was such a man."

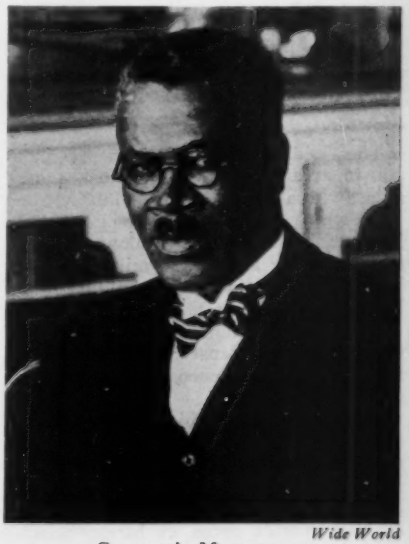
WEST INDIES

Marryshow

The Honorable T. Albert Marryshow, elected member of the legislative council of the Island of Granada, British West Indies, President of the Granada Workers' Association, and editor of the *West Indian,* was in New York city last fortnight enroute to England.

He heads a delegation which is asking for a legislative council composed wholly of elected members, instead of the present council where the Governor heads an appointed majority.

Mr. Marryshow's party is also moving for a Federation of the British West Indies. The meaning of this is clear when we remember that these islands support 8 Governors, who receive a total of 27,375 English pounds (almost $100,000) in salary and contingent funds.



Wide World

GRANADA'S MARRYSHOW
would fuse the islands

They serve a total population of only 2,112,124, composed mostly of poor workingmen. If the President of the United States were paid proportionately, he would receive $7,000,000 a year!

Slavery

In August, 1833, the British House of Commons passed a measure abolishing slavery in the West Indies, and appropriating $100,000 as compensation to the planters. The abolition was to be gradual, and a system of apprenticeship for 7 years was to prepare the slaves for liberty.

Finally this was cut short, and on August 1, 1838 instead of 1840, all slaves were freed.

Last month, through the principalities of the West Indies, plans were being formulated for an internationally celebrated centennial of the West Indian release from slavery.

AFRICA

Forward

For the past 15 years, Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia has defrayed the expenses of young Abyssinians studying abroad.

In addition, he has secured the services of several foreign advisors in various lines of governmental work, and thus slowly but surely, he is beginning the reformation and advancement of his country.

Godjam's Ras

For having joined forces with Lidj Yassu, outlaw pretender to Abyssinia's throne, Ras Hailu, former chieftain of the province of Godjam, was last month deprived of his fortunes, estates, vast stock-corrals, sent penniless to prison.

Pronouncement was made by Emperor Selassie, with loud plaudits from high church and governmental authorities.

Cocoa

The Gold Coast is a British protectorate, in area approximately 91,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,500,000 (of which 5,000 more or less are Europeans). It stretches along the gulf of Guinea for almost 340 miles, with the French Ivory Coast on the west, and Togoland on the east.

Most of the enormous wealth of the Coast lies in the densely forested regions, where rubber and cocoa are being cultivated.

Last year, from this greatest cocoa-raising country in the world, were shipped more than ½ billion pounds of the berry. Most of these pounds passed through the hands of coffee-drinking American clerks to New York's cocoa exchange, a cold, gray building in the heart of the city's financial district.

At exchange prices in 1930, native plantation owners in the Gold Coast received more than $40,000,000 for their cocoa; in 1931, due to a drop in value, almost $25,000,000.

Culture

In Akwpim, South Africa, stone circles have been discovered, which seem to indicate definite, very ancient building.

Three thousand years before Christ, in Rhodesia, there were mines in operation. In southern Rhodesia prehistoric rock paintings have been unearthed, with conclusive evidence of Bushmen rather than immigrant workmanship. Finest paintings were conceived on granite, done in monochrome. Especially noteworthy are those of animals in repose.

Thus additional evidences of ancient, prehistoric culture continue to be excavated in Africa.

Jeanes Schools

At Hope Fountain, southern Rhodesia, in 1929, the Carnegie Foundation (since supplemented by government appropriation) established a Jeanes school for training native women in simple medical work and domestic industry. Last year, at Domboshawa, a similar school was organized for native men.

¶The National Congress of British West Africa will hold its 5th session in Accra this month. Mr. S. R. Wood is the Secretary.

Ipumbu

Month ago, Ipumbu, wealthy chief ruling over a tribe of 10,000 nomads in the desert sands of Ovamboland, Southwest Africa, attacked a mission in which his daughter had fled to escape from his tyranny. He was fined ten head of cattle, which was later increased to fifty, and as he still refused to pay, a punitive expedition consisting of 3 Union Air Force airplanes and an armored tank was sent to enforce the penalty. Daily over Ipumbu's kraal have these airplanes been flying, but owing to the danger of injuring innocent women and children, no bombs have been dropped.

To meet the measures which the administration has taken against him, Ipumbu has removed all his particularly conspicuous articles of clothing, even to the bandage which usually covers his injured left hand, thus making identification from the air impossible. His head kraal has been evacuated, women and children removed to a secret spot, leaving the kraal empty and a target for bombs. At the same time, large forces of armed natives have been posted at strategic points to close in behind any ground force which may attempt to enter the region.

Always has the administration maintained that airplanes and armored cars would revolutionize action against rebellious native tribes, and the campaign which has been inaugurated against Ipumbu is regarded as a crucial test of their efficiency. The rugged nature of the Ovamboland country which is in many parts densely wooded, and in other parts arid and waterless, makes infantry and cavalry operations impossible.

One bomb, dropped inadvertently from one of the planes, struck a group of bee hives, released many swarms of vicious, man-eating bees, which attacked without question the crew of the armored car which happened to be in the vicinity of the fallen bomb.

The natives, however, accepted a bid for peace, and the tribe will be administered hereafter by a native commissioner thru the loyal head-man, who is cooperating in trying to capture Ipumbu.

ORGANIZATIONS

Catholics

At the annual meeting of the National Catholic Federation for the promotion of better Race Relations, President Turner listed those things that give him most concern for the spiritual and temporal futures of the Negro.

1. The hesitation of the local clergy to select Negro boys to present as Novitiates to their respective Bishops.

2. The hesitation of Bishops to sponsor Negro boys for the Diocesan or any other Seminary.

3. The color bar set up in so many of the Catholic schools.

4. The ugly segregation practiced in so many of the churches, running the whole gamut from side door entrance and refusal to hear confession, to passing over colored communicants at the altar railing if they dared to come forward before the whites had all left.

Y. W. C. A.

At the 1932 convention of the Y. W. C. A., it was voted that the Association increase its effort to secure for the Negro race enlarged economic opportunities, including facilities for vocational counseling and the application in relation to working conditions of the stadards recommended. . . .

It recognized the lack of Negro representation on some boards of directors and committees, and proposed a wider use of Association facilities for Negroes.

Other recommendations:

To make efforts to increase vocational opportunities and counseling.

Start where you are and do what you can toward making Association practices square with Association principles.

The national staff members should make themselves more available to colored branches when visiting a local community.

We must work through the Public Affairs committee for a change in public opinion and action.

More Flood Control

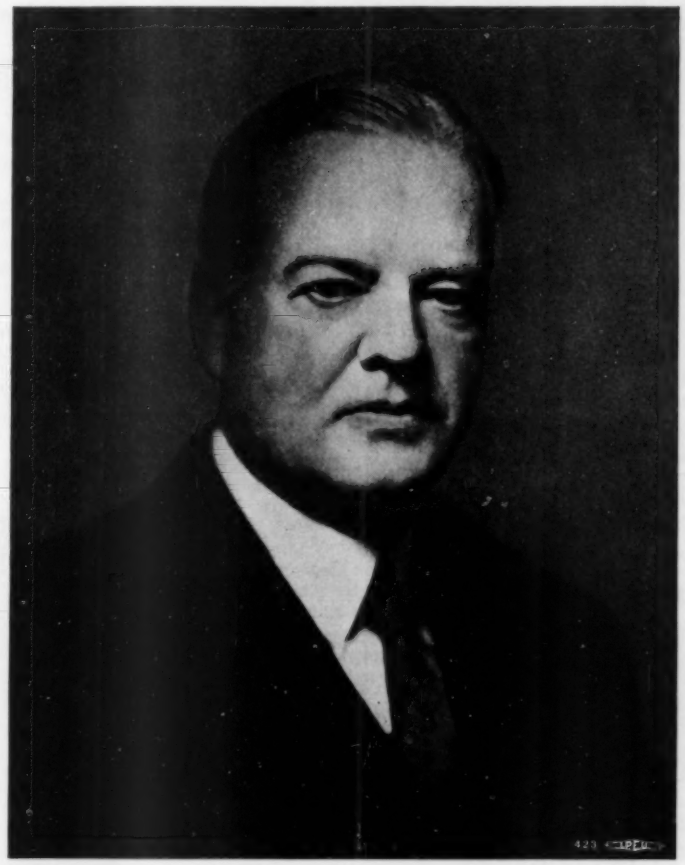
Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War, has given his personal assurance to the NAACP that the necessary remedies to correct conditions of virtual slavery at the flood control camps, along the Mississippi, will be undertaken at once.

On the heels of this assurance from Hurley, came short, concise, bristling note from Major General Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, to Walter White, secretary of the NAACP. Secretary White had written a scathing document of complaint to President Hoover, who had sent it on to Chief Brown, since the matter was under Brown's jurisdiction.

Chief Brown, evidently miffed because he had been ignored, disturbed because the President was advised before he was, attempted to belittle the reports of brutality by saying (in his letter to the NAACP) that no names and addresses were given of men beaten. Obviously issue-dodging, since it is worth a Negro's life to complain about beatings in these camps. General Brown suggests that those beaten take their cases to the courts. He excused the complaint of low wages by insisting that the government made it a policy to pay the wages customary in the surrounding regions, but did not explain why the 12 hour double-shifts were necessary, since the work is 6 weeks and some of it 6 months ahead of schedule.

N. A. A. C. P. investigator Helen Boardman (white), former Red Cross nurse during flood of 1927, gave testimony with Secretary White, last fortnight, before General Pillsbury of Army Engineering Department at Washington. Indications from Hearer Pillsbury's attitude are that the War Department will try to whitewash charges. N. A. A. C. P., therefore, enters field more vigorously with appeal for $25,000 to force further action.

"KEEP HIM ON THE JOB"



HERBERT HOOVER
Republican Candidate for President

"The platform of the Republican Party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for seventy years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights . . . .

"It has been gratifying to me to have participated in many measures for advancement of education and welfare amongst the Negroes of our nation. I have had the cooperation of the ablest leadership from the Negroes themselves in these institutions and movements . . . .

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust. The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of those sacred trusts to the full extent of his authority . . . ."

—PRESIDENT HOOVER'S PLEDGE TO NEGRO CITIZENS . . . October 1, 1932

(Paid for by Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister to Liberia)

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FOLKS

Shmice Israel

On the main street of Lawrence, Long Island, popular suburban watering-place of New York City, James Benjamin Brooks (colored) runs his large, busy domestic employment agency. For many years he has specialized in supplying colored house-help to exclusive Jewish families in Lawrence. This year, as for many years past, Mr. Brooks has observed the Jewish High Holy Days (Rosh-ha-shonah and Yom Kippur) by shutting his enterprise down, attending the Hebrew Temple on Rattan Avenue, spending the rest of the week on his annual vacation.

A reporter for the CRISIS quotes Mr. Brooks on the business situation in Lawrence. Said Mr. Brooks:

"Shmice Israel"*

*Long Live Israel.

$10

In Crosett, Ark., last week, Frank Tucker, accused of stealing a 10-dollar bill, was dragged from his cell, lynched, and his body left dangling from a pole in the business section of the city.

Mosquitoes

In Kansas City, Mo., last fortnight, Heziakah Powell burned rags in his room to smoke out the mosquitoes, was himself carried out to General Hospital, treated for burns, suffocation.

Lure

In Cleveland, O., last week, Ellsworth Robinson swore out a warrant against his wife for grand larceny. Said Mr. Robinson, "I had my teeth out when we began to quarrel, and afterwards, I could not find them. I know that she is holding them to force me to come back to her."

Bite

In Chicago, Ill., this month, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson was awakened by a bite. She reached down under the covers, extracted a full-sized copperhead snake.

Pool

In Denver, Colorado, Federal Judge Sackmann has ruled that Negroes are people, and that therefore they should be allowed to use the public baths, swimming-pools, bath houses. The court's ruling resulted from an action brought by physician T. T. McKinney and Fritz Cansler for the N. A. A. C. P. to force city officials to take down signs in the public bathhouse telling when colored bathers would be given the use of the pool. Plaintiffs contended that the signs were a violation of the Negro's constitutional rights.

Significant personal opinion of Judge Simmons:

"It isn't always the discreet thing to demand your legal rights. I think you people are smart enough to know that a lot of race prejudice can be raised over a thing of this nature . . ."

Taxi

In Minneapolis, Minn., last fortnight, Henry Kelly leaped from his bath tub, set a new, brown fedora on his glistening pate at a cocky angle, fired five shots at his mother-in-law, ran to the street, hailed a taxi.

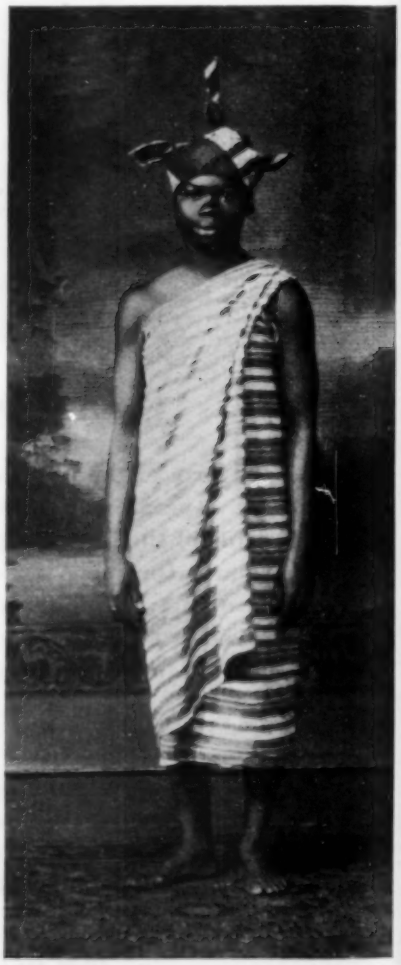
First Man

Albert E. Andre, Tibetan explorer, said last week,

"The first man to inhabit the globe was a Negro."

Mayah

Mayah Curtis, little Golah (Liberian) tribeswoman of 14, was left an orphan when no more than an infant. She was taken into the homes of 2 or 3 Liberian families for education, but in each case the head of the family died, or the family was broken up, so Mrs. Helen Curtis, widow of former American Minister to Liberia, found Mayah a waif on the streets of Monrovia. She adopted her, brought her to the United States. Here the girl has made a series of astonishing scholastic records in the public schools. At the present time she is registered in the Girls' High School, in Brooklyn, N. Y. (See October *Crisis*.)



LIBERIA'S MAYAH
And self-made native dress

SCHOOLS

$140

In Missouri, the new school law provides that every high-school student over 20 years, must pay an annual tuition of $140.

Last fortnight, instead of leaving his home for Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo., where he was a junior last year, young Leonard Frederick put his overalls on, went to work.

Said Mother Frederick: "Leonard was anxious to return to school. He had planned to be a doctor. I don't know what they expect poor people to do, I work but I am buying this home. That means paying taxes and notes. A hundred and forty dollars is more than I can raise, yet I want my boy to have an education."

Said Leonard: "It's a cruel law."

Livingstone

Fifty years ago, the public-spirited citizenry of Salisbury, N. C., offered the founders and trustees of Zion Wesley College $1,000, if they would move their institution from Concord, N. C., (where it occupied the front rooms of an A.M.E. parsonage) to a large tract of land in Salisbury, N. C.

The institute moved, built new quarters on its own land, opened the doors to its first student body of 3 young theologians. From these beginnings, Livingstone College grew.

Fortnight ago, the alumni of Livingstone foregathered at Salisbury from every section of the country, to help celebrate the 50th anniversary of their alma mater, to engage upon a new program of expansion for the college.

Present were executives of the General Education Board, the Slater Fund, the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

International House

In Chicago, Ill., last month, the 3rd international house, gift of the Rockefeller Foundation to American Universities was formerly opened at the University of Chicago.

Purpose of establishing international houses is to provide a place where persons of all races may reside and study the habits and customs of one another.

Other international houses are at Columbia University, New York City, and the University of Southern California at Berkeley, Calif.

Jottings

¶ After having served as president of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C., for more than 3 years, D. K. Cherry resigned, filed suit against the institution asking $6,533 with interest for back pay.

¶ For a bigger and better Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., last month negotiations were effected whereby Philander Smith and George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo., merged, with the new institution being known as the greater Philander Smith College.

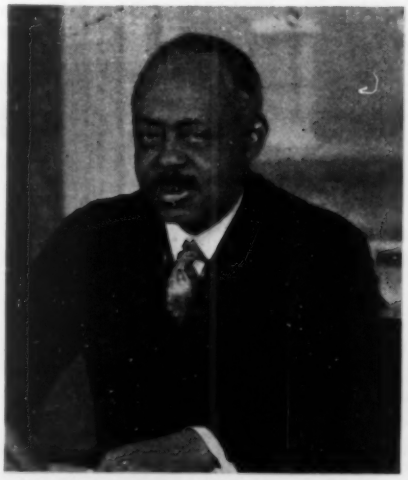
¶ To the presidency of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., last fortnight, was called Willis J. King, former prexy of Sam Houston College in Austin, Tex. He is the first colored president of the foremost Negro Theological school and was educated at Boston University and Oxford.

GAMMON'S DR. KING
Sets new precedent

¶ In New Orleans, La., last month, the first Catholic University for Negroes in the South, opened its doors. The University can accommodate 500 pupils in regular arts and science courses, premedical and pharmaceutical courses.

Wilberforce

Dr. Richard R. Wright, 10th president of Wilberforce University, calls attention to the fact that the August CRISIS misinterpreted the figures of enrollment which were published in the article, "Negroes in American Universities." Wilberforce had, last year, 629 students of college grade. There were 83 who received the Bachelor's Degree from the College of Arts and Education. This year, Wilberforce is making a special drive to aid poor students.



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WORK—WASTE—WEALTH

Hospital

Ten years ago, after a bitter struggle running the gauntlet of a hostile legislature, the city of St. Louis, Mo., voted a bond issue of $2,500,000 for the erection of a new, modern, fireproof hospital for the Negro population (93,580) of the city.

Last week, with appropriate ceremonies, speech-making, martial music, Mayor Miller gingerly grasped a worn stubble-handled pick, drew a deep breath, broke the ground for the first unit of the new Homer G. Phillips hospital.

To the present, Negroes in St. Louis have poor hospitalization. Lack of quarters force indigent patients into hallways, operation rooms, corridors—wherever there is space enough for a bed. Building now used has been declared a fire-trap, is unsanitary, extremely dangerous.

Six Months

In Brookhaven, Miss., Matt Lewis, one of several white men charged with the assassination of colored firemen on the Illinois Central Railroad, pleaded guilty, was sentenced by circuit judge B. J. Simmons to a year in the county jail, with a guarantee of 6 months off for good behavior.

During the past year, 7 colored firemen have been killed through the activities of a murder ring, some members of which were captured last week.

Seniority

In Richmond, Va., Harrison Bruce, Negro fireman on the Atlantic Coastline Railroad Company, sued his employers for what he claimed was an abrogation of an agreement regarding his seniority rights. The agreement entered into between the company and Bruce specified that the oldest firemen in point of service should be given work in preference to juniors in service, or else be paid an amount equal to their earnings if they were not called for duty.

In 1929, a slack in employment needs led to the dismissal of some firemen, including Bruce. But retained in service were a group of white firemen, junior to Bruce in length of service—a direct violation of the employment agreement.

Incensed over this disregard of his moral rights, Bruce entered suit against the company for $10,000.

Last week, his plea was heard before Federal Judge Robert Pollard. Surprisingly enough, Bruce lost the case.

Fired

In Chattanooga, Tenn., last month, Sanders Payne stepped into the Chattanooga National Bank, tried to cash a check for $2,400,000, fired the president and 4 vice presidents, installed the janitor as the new head, was carried back to the Silverdale Insane Asylum.

Alabama Titan

Last fortnight, 1,500 interested citizenry of Harlem, in New York, listened avidly to the inaugural address of J. Dalmus Steele, "Alabama Titan", as the first "mayor" of Harlem.

Foe of bombast, "Mayor" Steele shone with oratorical zeal.

"Organization," he said, "is of Gargantuan importance to the segregated, neo-Athenian, one-for-all and all-for-one community of Harlem. We need organization that will be like Gibraltar, organization that will include churches, fraternal bodies, and every political party, including the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Communist, Socialist-labor, Progressive, Mugwamp and Fascist parties."

J. DALMUS STEELE
"Mayor" of Harlem

Librarian

New York City's first colored librarian was appointed in 1920. In 1926, Catherine Allen Lattimer was promoted to the first executive position, that of Reference Librarian of the Division of Negro Literature and History in the 135th Street Branch.

In this Branch, there are now 1 regularly appointed colored librarian on the staff, 3 substitute, and in addition Mr. Arthur Schomburg, who is temporary curator of the Schomburg collection.

In the Adult Education Bureau, which is carried on at this Branch, there are 3 colored workers and 2 junior clerks.

REFERENCE LIBRARIAN LATTIMER
New York's first appointee

Spades Bid

Ely Culbertson, president of the National Contract Bridge Association, last week sent an invitation to the Musolit Club in Washington, D. C., asking them to enter a team in the world's championship contract bridge tournament, which his association is sponsoring. Thus, while Negroes are not allowed to take part in national tennis or golf tourneys, contract bridge knows no color line, awaits their entries.

*Lespedeza Serica**

Through the downpour of a Fall rain, for 5 miles along twisting, muddy roads, 600 white farmers beat a path to the lonely farm of George Simmons, outside of Greensboro, N.C. They came to see George Simmons, hear his story about Lespedeza Serica, of how he came to be the first man in North Carolina to grow this revolutionary crop.

Five years ago, Simmons was given 2 ounces of seed by the U.S. department of Agriculture. First plantings were made in 3 rows, about 75 feet in length, from which enough seeds were harvested to plant an additional 1/5 acre. These, in turn, gave more than 100 pounds of seed which Simmons sold at $10 the pound.

This year's crop of seeds, about 1,500 pounds, will bring more than $10,000 Simmon's best crop in 30 years.

Pullman Cleaners

In addition to another 5 per cent wage cut, scheduled for February 1933, Pullman porters have been advised of another economy measure designed to make their lot harder, Pullman dividends higher. Latest orders from the head offices of the Pullman Company insist that porters clean every car they operate. Hundreds of car cleaners have been dismissed, their work added to the regular labors of the porters, who have been informed that inspectors have been hired to check on their work, with a sufficient number of unfavorable reports considered as just cause for dismissal.

* *Lespedeza* (after D. Lespedez, Spanish governor of Florida) is a large genus of fabaceous plants, the bush clovers, distinguished by a one-seeded, one-jointed pod. The family *serica* has a long, silky leaf, is immensely rich in nitrogenous material, is easily transplanted from field to field, will grow in the poorest soil, converting it into rich, loamy, fallow ground.

AWARDS

To James P. E. Cropper, the Trinidad Island Scholarship for foreign study.

To Alonzo G. Moron, graduate of Hampton and Brown Universities, the 1932 Urban League Fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh.

To Henry W. Bannarn, a scholarship in the Minneapolis Art Institute for exceptional brilliance in sculpture.

To Dr. Frank S. Horne, academic director of the High and Industrial School at Fort Valley, Ga., an A. M. from the University of Southern California for his work in Vocational Guidance.

To David Jones, Jackson, Miss., murderer, convicted in 1930 to life imprisonment, a full pardon by Governor Sennett Conner, because of extraordinary bravery in saving a watchman from burning to death in one of the prison cell blocks.

To Harry Roberts, cum laude graduate of Yale, '32, a Yale fellowship for a year's study at the University of London.

To Maurice Cooper, first prize in the national audition held in Chicago last fortnight by the *Chicago Daily News,* the R-K-O and the N. B. C.

To Miss Florence Price, Chicago, Ill., first prize ($500), in the Class 4 division of the Rodman Wanamaker Musical Compositions Contest for Negro Composers, for her "Symphony in E Minor." Also first prize ($250), in the Class 2 division, for the piano composition "Sonata in E Minor."

To Margaret Allison Bond, Chicago, Ill., first prize ($250), in the Class 1 division, for her song, "The Sea-Ghost."

To Mary A. Morton, Washington, D. C., a Howard Fellowship in Education at Howard University.

To Victoria McCall, June graduate of Southeastern High School, Detroit, Mich., the Tau Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority awards scholarship at Chicago, University for 1932.

To Miss Ruby Elzy, graduate of the Juilliard School of Music and of the Ohio State University School of Music, a Damrosch scholarship to continue her work toward an arists diploma. Coloratura soprano Elzy had just finished a two-year scholarship at the school under a Rosenwald Fellowship of $1200 for each year.

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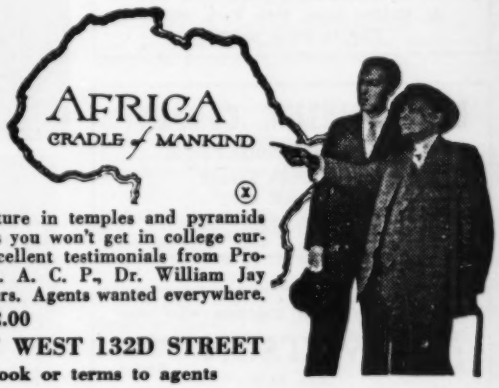

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16	1,875.00	1,250.00	625.00
17	1,839.00	1,225.00	613.00
18	1,803.00	1,202.00	601.00
19	1,767.00	1,178.00	589.00
20	1,731.00	1,154.00	577.00
21	1,698.00	1,132.00	566.00
22	1,659.00	1,106.00	553.00
23	1,623.00	1,082.00	541.00
24	1,587.00	1,058.00	529.00
25	1,548.00	1,032.00	516.00
26	1,515.00	1,016.00	505.00
27	1,479.00	986.00	493.00
28	1,443.00	962.00	481.00
29	1,407.00	938.00	469.00
30	1,368.00	912.00	456.00
31	1,332.00	888.00	444.00
32	1,299.00	862.00	433.00
33	1,263.00	842.00	421.00
34	1,227.00	818.00	409.00
35	1,191.00	794.00	397.00
36	1,155.00	770.00	385.00
37	1,122.00	748.00	374.00
38	1,086.00	724.00	362.00
39	1,053.00	702.00	351.00
40	1,017.00	678.00	339.00
41	984.00	656.00	328.00
42	951.00	634.00	317.00
43	918.00	612.00	306.00
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THEATRE

Black and White

Last week's development in the Soviet propaganda-film undertaking, "Black and White", was a cabled notice to the effect that the greater portion of the group of 22 young Negroes, who left America last August, are returning.

U. S. S. R. "BLACK AND WHITE" ACTORS
Picture postponed . . . delayed . . . temporarily abandoned

Although communications received by THE CRISIS from members of the group deny that the Soviet government has taken any official action in connection with the sudden and mysterious postponement of the project, rumor persists that the moving picture company was requested to change its plans for filming the production by government officials.

Green Pastures

The European premier of "The Green Pastures" with an all-Swedish cast, last week created theatrical history. In the State Theatre, Stockholm, Sweden, where the play opened to tremendous receptions of eggs and tomatoes. Swedish thespians paraded in blackface, gave their Nordic impressions of this Negro burlesque.

Interested spectators were representatives of the Soviet theatre, who expect to give their version of the play in Russian next season, sans tomatoes, eggs.

Ol' Man Satan

Fortnight ago, inspired by "The Green Pastures," Donald Heywood opened his "Ol' Man Satan" at the Forrest Theatre, New York City. One hundred twenty-five people move about in 36 scenes, sing a score of delightful melodies, enact an old mammy's conception of the rise and fall of the Devil.

Play is quaint, slightly confusing in its biblical references, worth seeing.

Words and Music

¶ From Carroll's "Vanities" into a 30-week vaudeville contract steps Harry Wills, famed Parisian music hall artist. One of the French attractions that the Earl brought to this country for his yearly revels, but which later he found impracticable, Wills was fortunate in the selection of George Lattimore (see October CRISIS—Theatre) as his agent, was able to obtain bookings immediately.

¶ Last fortnight, while in the midst of a series of difficult, daring, dancing steps, Peg Leg Bates, sensational one-legged buck and wing dancer, snapped off the upper part of his wooden leg, hopped into the wings of the theatre, replaced his broken leg, continued his performance with new leg.

¶ With as much of the original cast as possible, including Frank Wilson, Leigh Whipper, Billy Andrews, Richard Huey, Percy Verwayne, a revival of "Porgy" is now in rehearsal, will be seen in Canada, Australia, other island possessions of Britain.

¶ In the new smash hit musical comedy, "Forward March," is featured George Dewey Washington, famed Negro baritone. For him Brown and Henderson have written "Home to Harlem."

Farina

Out of Hal Roach's "Our Gang Comedies," into the realm of drama last month stepped Farina (Allan Hoskins), when he signed a contract calling for a leading part in Joe E. Brown's new picture, "You Said A Mouthful."

Wide World

ALLEN (FARINA) HASKINS
Not a breakfast food

BOOKS

Inchin' Along. By Welbourne Kelley. William Morrow and Company. $2.50

This Negro novel by a Southern white man stands out from its fellows for the simple reason that it is not defeatist. Almost without exception, when a Southerner writes of the Negro, the end of the story is defeat, death, jail or utter failure of some sort. But this story of a black farmer, fighting the Devil in all his aspects, has for its ending this:

Dink looked out over the fast-drying bottom of Old Pond and he saw a double row of cabins fronting on a dusty, peaceful street. He saw nigger farm hands leading their mules out to the rich, black fields which had once been the floor of Old Pond. He saw Young Dink, also leading a mule to where a plow-stock was set at the head of a fertile furrow. He saw Lessie grown gray-haired and plump, a smile on her face and peace in her sightless eyes. He saw God smiling from behind a snowy cloud and he felt five hundred acres of rich, black earth under his feet. . . . He saw other things, too—things which he would not permit himself to dwell upon.

Lessie was trembling at his side—the Lessie who had to be told nothing of what was going on about her. Lessie placed a trembling hand on Dink's arm and Dink knew that she was about to sing. Strangely enough, he knew what she was going to sing.

"Jus' keep-a inchin' along, keep-a inchin' along," sang Lessie in her throaty soprano.

Black Mischief. By Evelyn Waugh. Farrar & Rhinehart. $2.50

Several years ago, Mr. Waugh made a pilgrimage to Abyssinia ostensibly to gather color and material for his latest book. This novel, evidently, is the fictional outcome of his pilgrimage, for the fantastic kingdom he created as its background is very like the one Haile Selassie rules over.

Waugh's kingdom is ruled by Seth, young scion of the Sakuyu tribes, erstwhile Bachelor of Arts at Oxford University. Other inhabitants are Oxonian Basil Seal, irresponsible young Minister of Modernization; Sir Samson Courtenay, the British minister, who could never recall the current ruler's right name, and his daughter Prudence; and a scattering of others, Irish soldier adventurers, Greek tricksters, Hindu spies, and savage warriors.

There's a love affair, of course, which ends when the lover, Mr. Seal, eats, quite unwittingly his love, the minister's daughter; and the rest of the plot proceeds in similarly insane fashion—with always, however, Mr. Waugh's gift for the plausibly impossible and his genius for rapid characterization, behind it to make it vivid and more than half believable.

Selected Writings of James Hardy Dillard. Slater Fund Occasional Papers. Number 27.

The short papers here collected as a tribute to Dr. Dillard on his retirement are worth reading, especially the short and pithy criticisms on modern education.

ART

Portrait

The New Haven, Conn., *Register*, in an illustrated article, Sept. 18, 1932, says:

Destined to hang in the Goffe Street Masonic Temple, a recently completed portrait by Prof. Deane Keller, of the faculty of the Yale School of Fine Arts is notable. This is a likeness of George W. Crawford, New Haven lawyer.

An abiding sense of force and dignity pervades the canvas, which depicts Mr. Crawford seated. Firmness and depth in the modelling of the splendid head and full realization of character portent in the hands is evident. Realization of tactile values in the treatment of both flesh and draperies: the just insistence or reticence of such accents as collar, watch chain, cuffs and Masonic insignia suggested in the background, and the design of the whole with ease and line harmony, makes it one of the most commanding portraits seen here very recently.

Under painting has been adhered to by Mr. Keller, who is so thoroughly versed in this method of applying the pigment that an effect of transparency in the shadows and richness

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
An abiding sense of force and dignity

in mezzotone or highlight solidifies into a real achievement.

Now assistant Professor of Drawing and Painting at Yale School of Fine Arts, Mr. Keller was born in New Haven, attended Taft School and Yale University. In 1926, after three years' study at the Yale School of Fine Arts, during one of which he also acted as instructor, young Keller won the sharply contested Prix de Rome. Under this fellowship he spent three years studying in Europe. In New Haven he was a pupil of Edwin C. Taylor and Eugene F. Savage.

It is of course necessary to add that Professor Keller is white, while Mr. Crawford is colored. Mr. Crawford was educated at Tuskegee, Talladega and Yale, and has served the city of New Haven as member of the Charter Revision and Building Lines Commissions, Special City Counsel, and Clerk of the Probate Court. He is a 33rd Degree Mason, and a member of the Board of Trustees at Howard and Talladega, and of the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P.

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Gutierrez vs. The Keed

After an association of more than 9 years, Luis Gutierrez and his protege, Kid Chocolate, have come to a parting of the ways.

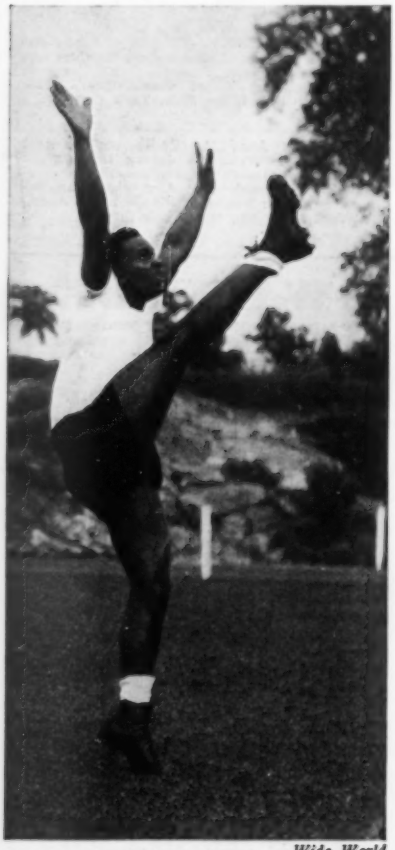
But Luis insists that someone has poisoned the Keed's mind against him, insists also that whoever it is . . . "they will have to kick in with a lot of dough before I give Chocolate a release. In our nine years together in the ring racket, Chocolate amassed a fortune of $350,000, for a 21-year old lad. Now he wants nothing to do with me, nor will he fulfill the contracts I have arranged for him in Detroit and elsewhere. Well, if Chocolate wants it that way, it is okey with me. But just lemme find out who it is that set the Kid against me. If they figure they can walk right in and take him, they have got another guess coming."

Luis holds a five-year contract on Chocolate.

On October 13, Chocolate won the featherweight boxing championship of the world!

Rivero

In the first game of the season at Baker Field, New York City, Manuel Rivero, Columbia University's star half-back, played against Middlebury, made a 42-yard run for a touchdown, swamped Middlebury 33 to 0.



Wide World

MANUEL RIVERO
In one game . . . Captain

C.I.A.A.

By being readmitted into the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Lincoln University has made its first step towards reviving its annual Thanksgiving Day classic with Howard U.

At a special meeting of the C.I.A.A. last fortnight, it was decided that:

1. Some specific agency be named to act for Lincoln University in all matters involving athletic relationships.
2. That this agency so named, shall be a member of the Lincoln U. faculty.
3. That Lincoln send an accredited member to the meetings.
4. That Lincoln give positive assurance that she is willing to abide by the rules of the C.I.A.A.
5. That if another special meeting is called on behalf of Lincoln, Lincoln bear the expenses of such a meeting.

Lincoln University, a charter member of this 22-year-old Negro athletic conference, was suspended last February 27th, following her violation of the C.I.A.A. regulation which prohibits member institutions from playing club and non-school teams, and school teams that do not subscribe to the C.I.A.A. code.

Under the auspices of the C.I.A.A., a one day conference, attended by more than 75 coaches, football officials, newspapermen and students of the game, was held at Hampton Institute, Virginia. Object was to obtain a more uniform and intelligent interpretation of the 1932 football rules.

One of the more important changes provides that the ball becomes automatically dead when any portion of the player in possession of it, except hands or feet, touches the ground. This does not apply to the holder of the ball in a place kick, but it does eliminate the fake kick where the strategy calls for a back to take the pass from center and drop one knee as if holding for a place kick, and then rising to pass the ball to run. The ball is dead whether the ball carrier is in the grasp of tackler or not, meaning that a player who slips and falls upon a muddy field is prevented from getting up and racing for a touchdown as has been the case in many instances heretofore.

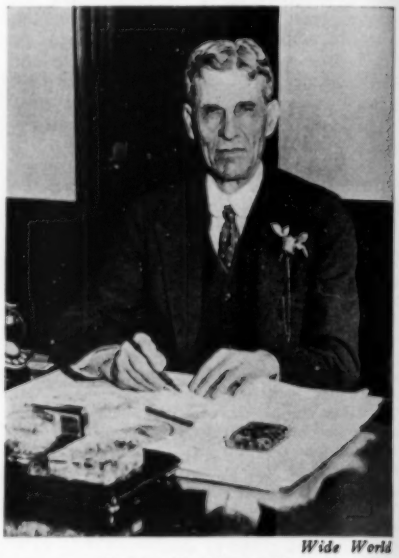
Ratings

Released last fortnight by the National Boxing Association, were a series of listings of American boxers in order of their fistic aptitude. Al Brown is recognized as the world's bantam champion. But forgotten men were Kid Chocolate, who was relegated to the junior lightweight division which was abolished, George Godfrey, Larry Gaines, Billy Jones.

In the middleweight division, just below Vince Dundee, was placed Gorilla Jones, who lost his title (on a foul) to Marcel Thil of France. Why, therefore, Dundee was placed ahead of Jones remains a mystery.

Metcalfe Day

Inspired by Governor Brucker (Michigan's) "Tolan Day" last month (Sept. 6),



Wide World

ATLANTA'S MAYOR KEY
A day . . . for Metcalfe

Mayor James Lee Key, of Atlanta, Ga., last fortnight proclaimed September 23rd as "Metcalfe Day."

Mayor Key asked Atlantans, white as well as black, to observe the day in "such a manner as to give due recognition to the internationally known athlete who was born in Atlanta, and who, if he had remained here, would probably have been a rose 'born to blush unseen, its fragrance wasted on the desert air.'"

Right to Chin

In Wilmington, N. C., last fortnight, Battling McAllister fought Battling Joe Gans. Just before the ending of the seventh round, Gans smashed a hard right hook to McAllister's chin, dropped him to the floor, dead.

K.O. Brown

In Toronto, Canada, last month, Panama Al Brown, world's bantam title holder, knocked out Spider Pladner of France in the 1st round of a scheduled 15 round battle.

In just 2 minutes and 20 seconds, the long, lean, brownskinned champion squelched the titular aspirations of the Parisian invader.

Telling blows: 2 solid, thundering left jolts to the jaw, 1 terrific straight right to the heart.

Gone Pro

George Gregory, flash basket-baller, former Columbia University star, now captains first Long Island Negro professional team, known as the Oasis Big Five.

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LIFE AND DEATH

Married

At Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 76th year, **Leslie Stanley,** unemployed, to **Miss Julia Shields,** 33 year old neighbor.

Born

In Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter to **Arnett F. Williams** and **Yolande Du Bois Williams** and granddaughter to **W. E. B. Du Bois.**

In Paris to **Musician and Mrs. Charles Lewis,** the first pair of Negro twins ever delivered in the American Hospital there.

Birthday

Sixty-eighth in Boston, Mass., of **Richard B. Harrison,** "de Lawd" of The Green Pastures. Present from the "angels" was an old fashioned fish fry.

Died

At Savannah, Ga., in her 85th year, Mrs. **Flora Abbott-Sengstacke,** mother of Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of the *Chicago Defender.*

At his home in Yonkers, N. Y., of electrocution, 24-year old **Harold Fowlkes,** amateur wireless operator. Fowlkes was the first man to establish radio contact with Admiral Byrd's party in "Little America." While searching for a short circuit, Fowlkes accidentally touched a 3,000 volt live wire, was immediately burned to death.

Cora Calhoun Horne, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Born in Atlanta, Mrs. Horne studied at Fisk, came to New York, where

MRS. CORA CALHOUN HORNE
Of unusual public spirit

she married Mr. A. F. Horne of the Fire Inspection department.

Mrs. Horne was a woman of unusual public spirit and intelligence and was widely known. She was a member of the Bahai movement, leaves 3 sons. One, Frank Horne, is dean of the Fort Valley A. & I. School, Georgia.

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

HERBERT HOOVER

THE indictment which Americans of Negro descent have against Herbert Hoover is long, and to my mind, unanswerable. The chief counts are the following:

Lily-White-ism

Mr. Hoover did not hesitate in 1928 to use the old methods of manipulating Southern delegates in order to secure his nomination. Notwithstanding this, when he was elected to the presidency, he adopted into the program of the "Lily-Whites," and sought to disfranchise Negroes in the councils of the Republican Party. At the same time, he kept in his councils white Southern Republicans like Creager and Slemp. In other words, Mr. Hoover tried to get rid of Negroes and not dishonesty in Southern politics. And the basic cause of dishonesty, illegal disfranchisement, he never mentioned.

Race-Hatred

During the campaign of 1928, when Mr. Hoover was seeking Southern votes it was necessary for the leaders of the Negro race, including nine officials of national Negro organizations, three bishops of Negro churches, four public officials, four college presidents, and two leading editors, to protest bitterly against the methods of Hoover's Southern friends. Never since Emancipation and the bargain of 1876, was a more dangerous attack made on the right of Negroes to vote. The protest said:

"We are asking in this appeal, for a public repudiation of this campaign of racial hatred. Silence and whispering in this case are worse than in matters of personal character and religion. Will white America make no protest? Will the candidates continue to remain silent? Will the Church say nothing? Is there in truth any issue in this campaign, either religious tolerance, liquor, water-power, tariff or farm relief, that touches in weight the transcendant and fundamental question of the open, loyal and unchallenged recognition of the essential humanity of twelve million Americans who happen to be dark-skinned?"

To this national protest, Herbert Hoover did not answer a single word. On the contrary, his "Lily-White" policy continued the campaign.

Nominations for Office

Mr. Hoover's persistence in this attitude was further proven by his willingness to appoint to public office known enemies of the Negro race. In the face of wide protest and plain facts, he appointed William N. Doak as Secretary of Labor, knowing that Doak was the head of a trade union which specifically excludes Negroes, and that for years he was active in West Virginia in depriving Negroes of the right to work, especially on the railways. The recent systematic campaign against Negro firemen in the South is a movement in the same direction and resulted last year alone in seven Negro firemen killed and fourteen seriously injured by their white fellow workers.

Mr. Hoover nominated as Justice of the United States Supreme Court John J. Parker of North Carolina, in spite of the fact that Parker had opposed the right of Negroes to vote. We have been told that Parker was willing to repudiate this stand but that the White House refused to let him; at any rate, while Mr. Hoover hastened to explain Parker's labor decisions, he treated his anti-Negro attitude with disdainful silence and despite advice and pleading, insisted upon sending this nomination to the Senate. It was finally defeated by a narrow margin by the influence of the Negro and labor vote and despite every effort of the administration to force it through.

Haiti and Liberia

Mr. Hoover nominated as Justice of Negro governments in Haiti and Liberia has blown both hot and cold, and ended most unfortunately in both cases. He refused to appoint a Negro member to the Haitian Commission, and while his commission made excellent recommendations, Mr. Hoover followed them slowly and with long periods of hesitation, and he still insists, at the dictation of great financial interests, that the United States keep indefinite control of Haitian finance.

In the same way, in Liberia, he is refusing his assent to the excellent plan of reform drawn up by the League of Nations and assented to by Liberia and he is demanding a dictator who will destroy the independence of Liberia. The United States refuses to be represented at Geneva but the Firestone Rubber Company has headquarters there in the same hotel with Mr. Hoover's unofficial adviser; it dictates Mr. Hoover's policy; it demands the right to name the proposed dictator, and refuses to recognize a Negro government which has lived more than a century.

The Color Bar

Mr. Hoover has permitted and ordered outrageous discrimination based on color. He sent colored Gold Star mothers on separate ships with inferior accommodations to visit their son's graves; in officers' training camps, he refused nearly all Negro applicants. He was begged to stop open discrimination against Negroes in Red Cross relief, following the Mississippi flood in 1927; he first denied the facts, and when they were confirmed by his own committee, he suppressed their report, and never applied adequate remedies.

In the same way, he is today allowing the War Department to white-wash the equally unjustifiable discrimination against Negroes and bad treatment of workers in the government contracts in flood control.

Colored Appointments

Herbert Hoover practically promised in his 1928 campaign speech at Elizabethton, Tenn., that he would appoint to office no persons to whom white Southerners objected. He has more than carried out this promise and has made fewer first-class appointments of Negroes to office than any President since Andrew Johnson. His few minor appointments have been mediocre and political. Particularly, in cases like Haiti and Ethiopia, where logic and courtesy gave him unusual opportunity to recognize Negroes, he flatly ignored them. In the Civil Service, he has allowed eligible Negroes systematically to be refused appointment, and colored appointees to be dismissed from their positions; while in the diplomatic and consular service, he has reduced the number of incumbents and made few new appointments.

The Forgotten Black Man

Especially has it been true that President Hoover, knowing as he must, the extraordinary and unprecedented struggle of the American Negro, his handicaps and disadvantages, not to mention his continuing illegal oppression,

has in the four years that he has been in the White House, made only the vaguest reference to this race and its needs. He has said absolutely nothing about disfranchisement, peonage nor racial segregation, and next to nothing about lynching and mob law, although fifty-seven Negroes, unconvicted by any court of any crime, have been lynched during his administration. He has done nothing to correct discrimination in the distribution of government educational funds, although he knows that of the more than six million dollars a year, divided by the government among seventeen Southern states for education, only $340,000 goes to black people who form one-fourth of the population.

The Negro and the Nation

It may be said that the above arraignment, even if true, is partial and one-sided, in that it judges the acts of a public official elected to serve 123 million people from the point of view of the special interests and desires of 12 million.

If the demands of 12 million colored Americans were antagonistic to those of their 111 million fellows, there would remain a grave question of duty and sacrifice and a nice dilemma as to how far a nation can ask a tenth of its souls to commit suicide.

But we Negroes contend that our problem is but a microcosm of the nation and that the president who fails us fails all.

Take the great national problems: the Depression of Industry; the International Debts; the Tariff. In all these, President Hoover has been either wrong or helplessly inadequate and each of these failures affects us.

Stubbornly and blindly, the President for three years denied that there was any depression; allowed the figures of unemployment to be falsified, and refused to sanction adequate and thorough-going relief. When he was forced to face relief, he went to the rescue of banks, railroads and corporations. Yet, we Negroes were the first and severest sufferers from depression and the last to be relieved.

The world owes this nation a fantastic sum which it cannot pay and never will. It is arming for war as fast as it can. Here Mr. Hoover's leadership is vacillating and contradictory. He calls for a temporary moratorium and then refuses to discuss the problems it raises. He evolves a formula for peace which makes others disarm and allows us to increase armament. He demands that the League of Nations rule in Manchuria but not in Liberia. He wants treaties observed by Japan in China and not by the United States in Haiti. As a result, Peace, industry, and international good will suffer. America becomes the best-hated nation on earth. No one credits her with either good sense or good contentions, and yet all must dance attendance on her organized and despotic economic power. And this economic power crushes Negro labor at home, just as it retards European recovery abroad.

As a manufacturing nation, we need to sell goods all over the earth. We can only sell to those who can pay. Nations pay for imports with exports. Herbert Hoover signed a bill which taxed imports so highly that nations cannot afford to buy our goods. Hoover knew the rates were too high, yet he signed the bill. Our exports decline, our factories close and we starve. And we Negroes starve first and longest.

Moreover, we cannot as a nation secure control of industry and politics as long as the rotten boroughs of the South, with political power based on disfranchised black and white labor, make a third party movement impossible. No one in our day has helped disfranchisement and race hatred more than Herbert Hoover by his "Lily-White" policy, his appointments to office, and his failure to recognize or appreciate the plight of the Forgotten Black Man.

QUESTIONS

WHEN I was lecturing in Atlanta University last year, I invited for my final address questions concerning the problem of Negroes in the United States. There were twenty-three submitted.

Five were on economic power:

1. We have no economic power, no banks, no corporations, no insurance societies —what then can we do?
2. What economic control can Negroes exercise?
3. What economic program as a race can we have?
4. Would you advise that Negroes return to the farm for better economic security?
5. Do you think that the Negro can progress far in business without tying in to the general economic system of the country—in other words, without co-operation between white business and Negro business? I refer to business such as banking, insurance, merchandising and manufacturing.

Two were on Negro literature:

1. What of the future of Negro literature in competition with other literatures?
2. Will the bitterness of Negro writers tend to make Negro literature deteriorate?

Two were on Negro faults and deficiencies:

1. What are the American Negro's major faults?
2. Is the Negro lacking in "inner urge?"

Two touched class distinctions among Negroes:

1. How much do you think class distinctions among the Negroes themselves are a hindrance to progress?
2. Is the Negro justified in condemning white prejudice too harshly so long as color prejudice exists among colored people themselves?

Four concerned education:

1. How do you account for the present lack of real leadership in our country today? Is education to blame?
2. What is wrong with Negro education? In your opinion will the education of both races solve the problems of discrimination?
3. What can be said to the Negro of the South to keep him from becoming discouraged and bitter toward the white people?
4. Since Negro students in the South are forced to accept many injustices and discriminations, how may we educate them so that the forced acceptance of such procedures may not warp their moral stamina or make them pessimistic?

Four had to do with methods of uplift:

1. Is the existence of a conciliatory interracial commission justified when they refuse to become militant?
2. What can Negroes do to stop lynching?
3. Which is preferable—the hypocrisy of the North or the brutality of the South on the color question?
4. What do you think of Gandhi's passive resistance for the Negro?

One touched Russia:

1. What are the opportunities for Negro labor in Russia.

One was about political action and one had to do with the future:

1. Would you advocate a national Negro political party in order to gain control and prestige?
2. What will Black and Brown America be like fifty years hence?

We commend these questions to students, debaters and thinkers and ask our readers how they would have answered them?

Ph.D.

A STUDY of American Negroes who have received the degree of doctor of Philosophy previous to the year 1931–2, has been made by Harry W. Greene of West Virginia Colored State College. He finds that 60 colored persons have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, including 52 men and 8 women. Three or more of these are dead, and of the rest, 47 are in educational work, and most of the others in social and scientific work, including 1 lawyer and 3 physicians. Thirteen of these men were given their degrees by the University of Chicago; 9 by the University of Pennsylvania; 5 by Yale, and 4 each by Harvard and Columbia. Nineteen other universities, including 4 foreign institutions, have given 1 to 2 of these doctorates. Most of the recipients have specialized in social sciences, languages, physical and biological sciences. The first Ph.D. granted to an American colored man was given by Yale University in 1863. During the last academic year nine other Negroes have received this degree.

IS THE NEGRO INFERIOR?

(Continued from page 346)

that the data derived from such psychological tests put the burden of the proof upon those who refuse to admit the existence of such racial differences. . . .

Now it is quite evident that the status of the problem of racial intelligence is about as follows. Anthropologists have not yet reached the point of an agreement upon criteria of race which will enable psychologists to isolate with any degree of facility the racial types which are to be studied. Psychologists have not yet been able to develop mental tests which anthropologists are willing to trust as fair gauges of mental capacity. Neither group has yet perfected its technique of measurement. Until we know exactly how to distinguish a race and exactly what intelligence tests test, we shall have to hold in suspension the problem of racial mental differences.

That such differences exist I have not the slightest doubt; that with our present methods they can be summarized quantitatively so that we are justified in assigning one race a position of superiority as contrasted with another, I deny. I hold no brief for racial equality; I do affirm with conviction that it is unfair to apply the standards of our own environment and our own race (whatever that may be) to groups of people differing from us in hereditary physical and mental characteristics and, as a result of such alleged "tests", hastily to stigmatize certain races or certain national groups as mentally inferior.

A TIRED COLLEGE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 344)

ment—to live where he pleases and to do whatever he desires.

I have wanted to go down in the country with them and put on some coarse apparel and show them. But I am a school teacher, you know, and they tell me it is undignified for a school teacher to put on mud boots and coveralls and to soil his hands. "Dress up, look wise. talk learnedly. That is all necessary", they told me.

I am tired tonight. But tomorrow I shall go back to school teaching and tell the truth, and I shall cut into shreds every piece of red tape that gets in my way. I shall say to the very first youth I meet on his way to the freshman class that the prime thing for the student to take to college with him is a little spark that may be kindled into a burning fire; and that the only absolutely essential thing for him to find at college (whatever college it may be) is a teacher who knows how to fan his spark.

I shall tell him that he will know when he is becoming educated by certain unmistakable signs. (1) He will find himself wanting to know for himself. Though he will believe the teacher and the book, he will find himself checking up on everybody and everything. (2) He will find himself more and more interested in nature and the story it unfolds. (3) He will find himself more and more interested in and in sympathy with the common run of people, especially the unprivileged masses. (4) He will find himself becoming willing to suffer if need be—even to endure hardships that the truth may be told and that his fellowman everywhere and whoever he may be may have more abundant life. (5) He will find himself willing and anxious to work, work, work, work.

When these things begin to take place in him, I shall tell him, he will run to the library and to books for a check on what he believes he sees and feels and for more light and guidance; and he will select for himself the right courses and subjects for his proper development. When these take place in him, I shall say, he may not be able to stay in college for a degree, for he may not be able to endure four years of the monotonous rote of the class room.

All this sounds very oldtimey to us educated people, but it is new to the boy for he has not heard it. May be I can get it over to him before he gives way to strut and swagger for lack of something more interesting in the college.

I shall tell the graduating class to hurry down home to tell the folks to stay there and for them to stay there with them. I shall beg them to say to these country people that the city is more and more a delusion and a snare for them, and that their only hope for group promotion and group bargaining is colonization, or segregation, if they wish so to call it. And segregation for the Negro, they will tell them, is possible only in the open country where the land is cheap and where they can live while they think and plan.

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THE CRISIS is so intertwined with the work of the N.A.A.C.P. that its discontinuance or alteration would cause us to suffer a distinct loss of prestige. I say this with full knowledge of the financial difficulties which are confronting the Association at this time but I feel that if the cost of maintaining THE CRISIS is considered over a period of twenty years, it will be found that it has not been a burden to us. Its loss or serious impairment would work us irreparable injury.

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